

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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One Month 1 50
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There was some uncalled for excitement in the city yesterday, over the news brought by the Europa, in relation to the probable action of the British Government in the affair of the arrest of Mason and Slidell. After a careful analysis, we can only regard it as the sumises of the newspapers, and therefore contradictory. We find one, the Observer, stating that the release of Slidell and Mason has been demanded. The Star denies the whole story, and says the report has so little foundation as to be virtually false. The Times thinks that if the demand is not acceded to the British delegation will not withdraw.

Out of these contradictory rumors we are to draw our conclusion. There is no doubt that the arrest of Mason and Slidell has created excitement in England, or that great excitement has been manufactured out of it. We expected an especial envoy, an excitement, and an inquiry into the matter. It is customary upon all such occasions, and by no means implies war as a necessary consequence. Nations, with a due regard to their dignity, are apt to inquire into all such cases; and their doing so by no means is to be interpreted as making war a certainty.

It is a question of international law, demanding the interchange of protocols, dispatches, special envoys, &c. Whatever demands are made are subject to decision hereafter.

It is not to these indications we must look as creating any apprehension that war will arise between the countries, but to the selfish and intolerant spirit of the English nation. Two years ago, under the imbecile government of Buchanan, we had a dispute with it about the island of San Juan, and then was the time for us to act, and to have given an unanswerable lesson. Since our present difficulties, while France has maintained, with honorable firmness, the position of neutral England has either been taking sneaking advantage or openly violating the blockade. She has been fitting out fleets and importing arms into British America, under the pretense that her citizens might be aggrieved.

From these indications it is clear to us that England is not to be relied on. We cannot expect her to behave honorably or openly, and we may expect a war.

We do not wish it, but would not go one step out of our way to avoid it. If it is to come, it had better come while we have near a million men in the field, well drilled. It will take but little trouble to raise a hundred and fifty thousand more men for the conquest of Canada, and if they can countenance piracy, and rob and plunder our commerce, and even break our blockade, we can wrench from them forever all their long-established territory in the Canadas. The losses and gains will be equal. Moreover, her flagrant violation of her own solemn pledge against privateering will leave us free, and once more our merchant fleets, converted into swift sailing privateers, can prey upon the immense wealth of British commerce.

There is a bitter feeling against Great Britain which her frequent insults and aggressions have served to keep alive. If over half a million can be raised to bring the Southern States into the Union, this bitter and smoldering feeling would flame out into a like number, ready to move, with swift retribution, on the Canadas. The men would fight with more determined zeal, and for the subjugation of Canada. And every heart would go out with urgent passion in favor of their punishment.

If England is anxious to make the arrest of rebel ambassadors a pretext, let her make it. We do not wish to see the Government yield to her presumptuous demands. Let her know that she can have peace if she wishes, or war if she desires it. The splendid navy of which she boasts is scattered, and for her warlike qualities she disgraced her soldiers in the Crimea by inefficient generals. If the United States has done no better, she certainly has done no worse, and could do no worse. We could retrieve the defeat of Bull's Run on the heights of Abraham.

Let the discussion be carried on with fairness and firmness. Our Government should abide by international law. If that law is against us, it is only right to yield. If we are in the right, let us remain so; and if Great Britain wills, then

Let us have a war.

Since writing the above we have received the noon dispatches of yesterday (Monday), putting an entirely different face upon the matter, which we copy:

Now, no such violation has been proved, or sought to be proved, against the Trent; consequently, the seizure of four persons, dragged from her decks, was entirely illegal. Slidell and Mason were, at the worst, civil servants to a hostile power, and were traveling from one neutral port to another, in a neutral vessel. If the government at Washington declare them rebels, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated. The Times concludes by adjuring the Government and Northern people to do justice in the matter.

The Government will most certainly declare them rebels, as they are notoriously so, and the difficulty existing or anticipated, will pass away.

Rebel, contradistinguished from a civil servant, is one who has been actually engaged in hostilities, or in giving such aid to the rebel government as unquestionably identified him with them. A civil servant may be in the employ of a rebellious government without himself being any way responsible for it. One identifies himself with the government in rebellion, profits and is injured by its success or defeat.

Send all the free negroes and Abolitionists there, and let them work out their mutual destiny as "hail fellows, well met."

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 12, 1861.

The force of cavalry sent southwest, from this post, a few days since, has returned, bringing several prisoners who confess to having been with Price in all his battles. They advanced as far as the Oage, and report the country full of rebel squads, committing outrages, but immediately on the approach of our troops they scatter and take to the bush, making it impossible to follow them.

On Sunday Jo. Shelby, with some two hundred and fifty men and one-sixty-pounder gun, crossed the river near Waverly, and attacked Crittenden's force of cavalry, fired upon them several times, and retreated precipitately, our men pursuing. My informant left before the result of the pursuit was known.

It would be asking too much that they should stand by and make no effort to pre-

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

NUMBER 128.

The Trent Affair in England.

The tremendous excitement in England, on the seizure of Mason and Slidell, has been exaggerated by the telegraph. We publish the opinion of the London Times, which has been bitter against the United States Government, as important in showing that Commodore Wilkes is fully sustained by the law officers of the crown. We quote the following extract from the Times:

Unwelcome as the truth may be it is nevertheless a truth that we have ourselves established a system of international law which now tells against us. We have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals which have at different times banded all the maritime powers of the world against us. We have insisted even of stopping the ships of war of neutral nations and taking the British subjects out of them; and an impression is given by Jefferson in his memoirs in which two nephews of Washington were impressed by our cruisers as they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships of war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our Law Officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable claims, which have called into being confederations and armed neutrals against us, and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our dominions at sea. Owing to these facts the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous to be mentioned, as the right of search by armed shipping is the right of all neutral shipping.

The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with the law of nations is said Lord Stowell, in the celebrated case of the Maria, is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have an interest in making it.

Again, Lord Stowell, in the same judgment, which is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject, says: "Be the ships, the cargoes and the destination what they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestable right of the cruisers of a belligerent nation. Till they are visited and searched it does not matter what the ships or the destination are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle that we can deny it to no nation which has the right of maritime warfare; because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry whether there is property that can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The many European treaties which refer to this right refer to it as pre-existing, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it."

The great American authority, Kent, treating upon the same subject, in his Commentaries, says: "The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. The principle of the English Admiralty Courts on the right of visitation and search, and on the limitation of the right, has been recognized in its fullest extent by the Courts of Justice in this country." So far as the public writers is all one way—that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.

The London Star gives the following facts and opinions:

The affair of the Nashville has been considered by one of the superior interests and sympathies. If Federal and Confederate have not actually come to blows within British waters, they have drawn swords upon the deck of a British ship.

The Commissioners were carried off by force, and under protest from the Captain of the Trent and Commander Williams. The latter called upon the officers and passengers present to take note of his declaration, as the representative of her Majesty's Government, that the act which had witnessed was unlawful and piratical. But the American officer seemed so far desirous of keeping within the strict letter of his instructions that he did not save for the dispatches carried by the Commissioners, and which have, consequently, reached England by the L. P. S. A.

The event has not been unanticipated. It was, indeed, expected to have come off on this side of the Atlantic. It is notorious that Federal ships have left our ports to search for the mail steamer with the deliberate intention of taking her from the commissioners. The opinion of the Law Officers of our own country has been taken on the subject; and we are assured that it is clearly of the right assumed by the United States Government.

We suppose by "public" property the Governor means the property of those engaged in actual rebellion, and used to sustain rebellion. It is that or nothing. The Governor thinks these will not be returned to the States. Who ever expected them to be? But when the rebellion is crushed, the State resumes its charge of this species of property; and takes it, not as a gift from the General Government, but as a right always had. Creditors can claim them. Any one having a claim upon them can prove it in Court and regain them. The Governor's wise remarks are sententious nonsense, at which a lawyer would laugh; but for the good he has said we merely smile at follies not very venial and well intended, and are good humoredly disposed to say—B. Magoffin, you're a brick. We tip our hat to you.

The Prince of Wales is the subject of many rumors regarding his prospective marriage, which a dignified London sheet says "is an event which, in the natural order of things, may be looked for shortly."

The young princess selected is a daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark—seventeen years of age, exceedingly beautiful, and possessed of the right to succeed to the throne of Denmark. Communications were commenced between the parties some time since. The revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall have been accumulating for the Prince of Wales ever since his birth. These revenues amount to about \$200,000 each year, so that subtracting the Prince's expenses there ought to be about \$3,000,000 invested for his benefit somewhere.

Newspaper correspondents announce the death of Harry Chayne, a printer, formerly of this city, in Western Virginia, from wounds received in battle. Mr. Chayne lingered for some months and died as a soldier and patriot should die.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

Mr. Chayne was engaged in our office for some time, and leaves a large circle of friends in this city, who will deeply regret his untimely demise.

Carl Schurz, it appears, sighs to return to his adopted country. Madrid possesses little of the geniality of social life, and there is no more "scenery" about the suburbs than in the desert of Sahara.

Let him stay there, we say, till his Red and Black Republicanism are both dead within him; when he can return a decent member of society let him come back—not before.

The President of Guatemala desires a colony of free blacks to settle on the haciendas on his territory, and commence the raising of cotton. Some two hundred tons were raised there last season, and it has proved to be a good cotton country.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

LONDON TIMES ON THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR!

EUROPE ON THE MOVE!

FURTHER FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE IROQUOIS!

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON—REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION—FURTHER FROM THE FIRE!

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT!

RECEPTION OF NEWS FROM ENGLAND!

PARTICULARS OF MILROY'S VICTORY!

LATE FROM BROWNLOW!

PORTSMOUTH REPORTED TAKEN!

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—The royal mail steamer Europa has arrived at this port with highly important intelligence. She was detained at Queenstown till the 24th by order of the Government. She has the Queen's message on board, with dispatches to Lord Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 1—The Observer states that the Government has demanded from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the restoration of the persons of the Southern seafarers to the British Government. Yesterday afternoon, after five o'clock, her Majesty held a privy council at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Vanwinkle, of Wood, raised the issue that there could be no such thing as treason against a State.

One clause makes it treason to speak, write, print, publish or circulate anything to uphold invasion or insurrection during the continuance of the same. This clause will probably be expunged.

Mr. Boteler, of Ohio county, introduced a proposition prohibiting the importation of slaves, making it the duty of the Legislature to regulate in a humane manner the family relations of slaves, and providing that after a certain period involuntary servitude, except for crime, within the new State, shall cease.

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The postmaster at Somersett writes, on the 13th, that both armies are on the defensive, and fortifying. A gentleman in the confidence of Gen. Schoepf writes, on the same date, that Zollicoffer was fortifying at Fish Creek, five miles west of Somersett.

The Observer also says that a special messenger of the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry to Washington the demands of the British Government for Lord Lyons, and will proceed to-day by packet from Queenstown.

The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on the restoration of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The Observer adds, there is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral at New York or Washington itself, in the face of some faint and feeble tint of authority to these irresponsible and criminal proceedings.

Self-conceited, as I am, I could not be, and was, without authority from the people, it cannot be justified by similar revolutionary acts in other States, by minorities, to overthrow the State Government, and condemn their action and I condemn the action of this one.

My position is that it has been and will continue to be to abide by the law of the majority of the people of the State. To stand by the constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky as expounded by the Supreme Court of the State and by the constitution and laws of the Federal Government as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States.

They are the creatures of the people and of the sovereign States, and neither Congress nor the Legislature can exercise any power not delegated in these constitutions.

Both the public and the private are to be represented in the trials of the rebels.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

TUESDAY MORNING—DECEMBER 17, 1861.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday)..... 9:30 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 9:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express (daily except Sunday) leaves with O. and M. Railroad East and West..... 9:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 5:00 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:00 P. M.

Accommodation Train..... 4:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp Nelson leaves daily at 7:00 A. M.

Arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Sunday excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.

Arrives at 12:00 M. (Sunday excepted)..... 12:00 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:30 P. M.

Western, Kentucky, via L. & N. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M.

Midwest, via Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 12:00 P. M.

Arrives at 12:00 M. at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 12:00 P. M.

Jeffersonville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

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OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1861.

Present—President Shanks, and Messrs. Downing, Osborne, Jefferson, Terry, Brown, Hough-ton, and Baird.

On the reading of the resolution of the persons meeting was dispensed with.

A communication was read from T. T. Shreve, President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, asking the city to pay the amount due the House of Refuge from the tax of last year, which was \$1,000. The bill was read.

The bond of Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, Physician of the Western District, was presented and ap-proved.

The bills of A. J. Kline for \$11.40 for gravel to strengthen the Eastern District and Wm. Arthur for \$3 for repairing the foot crossing at Third and Walnut streets were referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The report of the Street Inspector of the Eastern District for the month of November to the 12th of December was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The bill of Silas J. Evans for \$27 for room rent at elections was referred to the Committee on Elections and Bonds.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims:

Street Hands of the Western District \$153.00, from 21st Nov. to 4th Dec.;

J. O. Sallisbury \$168.00, for repairs to pumps of the Western District;

J. W. Morrison \$402, for repairs to pumps of Western District;

Hoebling & Lamb \$8.40, for spalls for the Eastern District;

Silas J. Evans \$27, for room rent at elections; Hospital \$775.88, expenses for November; Hotel \$1,000, for room rent at elections; Taverns and Coffeeshouses, reported separate resolutions from the Common Council granting the following licenses, which were adopted, viz:

Jes. Murphy, coffeeshouse, corner of Third and Market streets;

Mark's Watch, coffeeshouse, Water street, between Second and Third;

J. & V. Lyons, tavern, corner of Jefferson and Second streets.

Alderman Brown, from same committee, re-plicated a resolution from the Common Council concerning Wm. O'Brien's transfer of his coffeeshouse license to corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, which was accordingly rejected.

Alderman Terry, from a resolution of Police, to whom was referred a resolution directing the chief of Police to place two night watches on the wharf, reported the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Terry, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Mayor to accommodate the police and benefit of the poor this winter, reported the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Mrs. C. E. McReynolds against the proposed bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on the north side of Broadway, from Campbell street to Bridge, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of same, when the committee was discharged.

Alfred Downing, being in the chair, Alderman Shanks moved to dispense with rule No. 33 governing this Board, which motion prevailed, when, on motion, the vote rejecting the ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalk north side of Madison street, between Preston and Jackson streets, was passed and the ordinance passed by a majority vote.

—President Shanks and Messrs. Downing, Terry, Brown, Houghton, and Baird—6.

—Messrs. Osborne and Jefferson—2.

President Shanks presented a resolution granting the Mayor a power to come to a contract to grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Grady street, from Jacob to College street, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne reported a resolution from the Common Council, allowing Wm. Ray \$6.16, to fall in with all other claims, which was adopted from \$166, adopted by this Board May 30, when the amendment of the Common Council was rejected, and the original resolution allowing \$166 concurred in.

A resolution allowing Emily McHarry \$12.16 for stone furnished wharf was received from the Common Council and referred to Committee on Wharf.

The Engineer's report of expored claims was received from the Common Council and filed.

The report of C. Wall, flour inspector for the mons Council, was received from the Common Council and filed.

The report of the Wharfmaster to Dec. 7, 1861, was received from the Common Council and filed.

The report of the Street Inspector for the Eastern District for \$24.92, for work on intersection of Second and Market streets, was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

A resolution from the Common Council allowing John W. Rando \$25, for repairs to Market-house No. 5, was referred to Committee on Wharf.

The ordinance fixing the rate of small rents in the various buildings was received from the Common Council, with the amendments of this Board rejected, when the action of the Common Council was concurred in and the amendments rejected.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector to repair the bouldering on Port Avenue was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council requesting the Mayor to contract for the grading and paving of the sidewalk on the south side of Chestnut, between Shelly and Campbell streets, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The Auditor with the Finance Committee gave for the information of the Board a verbal statement of the amount of the state and port bonds of appropriation to Dec. 1st, 1861.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, Dec. 19th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, when on motion the Board adjourned.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, Clerk.

Further from Port Royal.

BEAUFORT OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL FORCES—THE RAILROAD BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON TO BE SEIZED—GEN. VIELE'S EXPEDITION NOT YET SAILED.

The steamer City of New York arrived at New York, on the 11th, from Port Royal, which place she left on the 6th instant. She brought the following interesting news:

General Sherman had sent Gen. Stevens word of his brigade to take permanent possession of Beaufort. The Federal force stationed in that city numbered about 1,000 men.

There was an understanding at Hilton Head that arrangements were in progress for sending a force far enough into the interior to destroy communication between Charleston and Savannah. Of course, none of the details had transpired, but the occupation of Beaufort was supposed to be part of the plan.

As the City of New York sailed, troops were embarking for Tybee Island, on board the transports Delaware and Winfield Scott. The strength of the expedition was unknown. One detachment was composed of men from various regiments, and it was believed that the men had been picked for this particular service. A short time before a particular examination had been made of the channel of the Savannah river of Tybee, to ascertain if there was a sufficient depth of water, clear of obstructions, to admit the passage of the Wabash, in order to meet the force against Fort Pulaski, but it was reported to be impossible to take that vessel near the fortress. The expedition which has been referred to was, doubtless, intended to test the feasibility of some other method.

General Sherman had appointed Colonel Noble, of the Seventh ninth Regiment, and Colonel Synder to superintend the picking and securing of the port at Hilton Head and the adjacent islands.

The health of the troops remained good. There had been no engagement, nor had any rebels been seen near Beaufort since the departure of the Vanderbilt.

The expedition under command of Gen. Viele had not yet sailed, but was actively preparing, and would probably leave about the 12th inst.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT GEN. MCLELLAN. There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. McClellan has been sent to the West, the President overruled a portion of Mr. Cameron's report. General McClellan never expressed any opinion on the subject of General Cameron's policy of using slaves in the war, until after the President had declined to receive or adopt Mr. Cameron's views; and even then, his opinion merely amounted to the expression of a belief that the adoption of Mr. Cameron's views would have had an unfavorable effect on the army in the field. This statement came from the President himself.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

The Gazette would have no under-standing that it looks to the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn., and his "Republican cause" for the reforms in our civil and military policy that seem to be demanded. The hope of reform is, in our judgment, very dim, and its realization must be far distant, if we have to look for it to such instruments. There is no reason to expect any thing but mischief from mere partisan demonstrations at such a time.—Cincinnati Commercial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Confidential.

Young Men who are engaged in business by indulging in certain Secret Habits, as well as Middle Aged and Old Men, who, by excesses of any kind, have produced debility in advance of their years, before imparting their secrets to any one, should first read Dr. Gates' *Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Disease*—a new edition, just published, revised, enlarged, and illustrated by plates and engravings. Those who have read other works on these diseases are particularly requested to send for this book. Price, Ten Dollars, or twenty dollars for \$10. Address, T. T. Shreve, 1861.

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